NOTE VII.

A NEW SUMATRAN SPECIES OF THE COLEOPTEROUS GENUS HELOTA

DESCRIBED BY

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Helota Jentinkii, nov. spec. ♂.

Allied to *Helota sinensis* Oll. and *tonkinensis* Rits., but distinguished by the differently coloured prothorax and legs, and, in the male sex, by the want of pubescence in the semiovate impression on the apical ventral segment, and by that of the tuft of long hairs on the inside of the apex of the posterior tibiae.

Length 8 mm. — Above rugose in consequence of a very dense punctuation, the sutural streak, however, slightly shining; provided on each elytron with two yellow convex spots and with four rows of slightly raised glossy warts of different shape and size. The colour of the upper surface is dark greenish bronze, the scutellum and the sutural interstices coppery; the anterior lateral angles of the pronotum fulvous; the antennae fulvous, the top of the joints (except of those of the club) darker; the anterior pair of the convex yellow spots on the elytra larger and irregularly roundish, the posterior pair smaller and elongate ovate. -- The under surface is fulvous, with the exception of the head (without the throat), the anterior margin of the middle portion of the prosternum, the coxae and the elytral epipleurae which are coppery or greenish bronze; the lateral portions of the prosternum, the intercoxal part

of the meso- and metasternum, as well as the anterior lateral angles of the metasternum with a coppery hue; the femora are fulvous with the end dark pitchy and with a coppery hue on the tip; the tibiae are fulvous with the base and a ring just beyond the middle pitchy; the tarsi are pitchy with the base of the claw-joint and that of the claws fulvous.

The head is strongly produced in front of the eyes, very densely punctured, the punctures on the narrowed front portion finer; between the eyes two short slightly raised, subparallel lines are present.

The prothorax is broader at the base than long, slightly narrowing in regularly convex lines towards the front, the anterior angles protruding; the lateral margins very distinctly crenulate, each of them with 10 crenulations; the base bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the middle-lobe truncate in front of the scutellum. The upper surface rugose in consequence of the very dense punctuation and provided with the usual elevations which are strongly punctate and not very distinct. The scutellum is strongly transverse, glossy and impunctate, impressed along the middle.

Elytra elongate ovate, slightly narrowing towards the end; the apices conjointly rounded, slightly dehiscent at the suture; the lateral margins rather distantly serrulate on their apical third; the upper surface of each elytron provided, besides with the two convex yellow spots, with four rows of slightly raised glossy warts: those of the two innermost rows are ovate, those of the two outermost rows narrow and elongate; the first and fourth row touch the apical margin of the elytron; the sutural striae of punctures only are regular, on the rest of the elytra the punctuation is very irregular, and, on the outer half, rather confluent.

The under surface of the head (except the throat) is strongly punctured, the punctures on the middle portion more widely separated. — The prosternum is sparsely punctured, the punctures on the lateral portions are large,

on the middle portion fine; the intercoxal part is bounded laterally by raised margins which are divergent towards the mesosternum; this latter is sparsely punctured; the metasternum is strongly punctured in the anterior lateral angles and has an impressed line along the middle; the elytral epipleurae have a few large punctures along the inner margin near the base. — The ventral segments are very finely punctured along the middle, more distinctly along the sides and between the posterior coxae; the apical segment is subtruncate behind and provided in front of the truncation with a rather shallow semiovate impression which is very finely punctured but not pubescent; this impression extends as far as the base of the segment. — The dark coloured tip of the femora is strongly punctured, the tibiae more finely; the upper margin of the anterior tibiae is slightly and regularly curved, the inner margin at the apical half more strongly curved and this curvation ends at some distance from the apex, forming here a rather blunt angle; the posterior tibiae are slightly longer than the intermediate ones, and have, instead of the apical tuft of long hairs, a stripe of a short white pubescence along the inner margin of the fulvous apical portion; all the tibiae are somewhat narrowed at some distance from their apex.

Hab. Sumatra: Medan (Moissinac). — The described male-specimen is in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

I have much pleasure in naming this interesting species after my friend Dr. F. A. Jentink, the well-known Director of the Leyden Museum of Natural History.

Helota Jentinkii is the 5th species of the genus known as yet from Sumatra. The four other species are: *Vigorsii* Mc. L., *Candezei* Rits., *brevis* Rits. and *Bouchardi* Rits.

Leyden Museum, November 1905.